

Achieving Chemical Use Reduction and Waste Minimization through the Chemical Supply Chain

RCRA National Meeting

January 15, 2002

Washington DC

Tom Votta

Deputy Director, CSP

Senior Scientist, The Tellus Insitiute

11 Arlington Street, Boston MA, 02125

(617)-266-5400 fax: (617) 266-8303

tvotta@tellus.org

www.chemicalstrategies.org

Funded in part by The Heinz Endowments, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the San Francisco Foundation, and the US EPA

Servicizing: beyond product-in-a-box

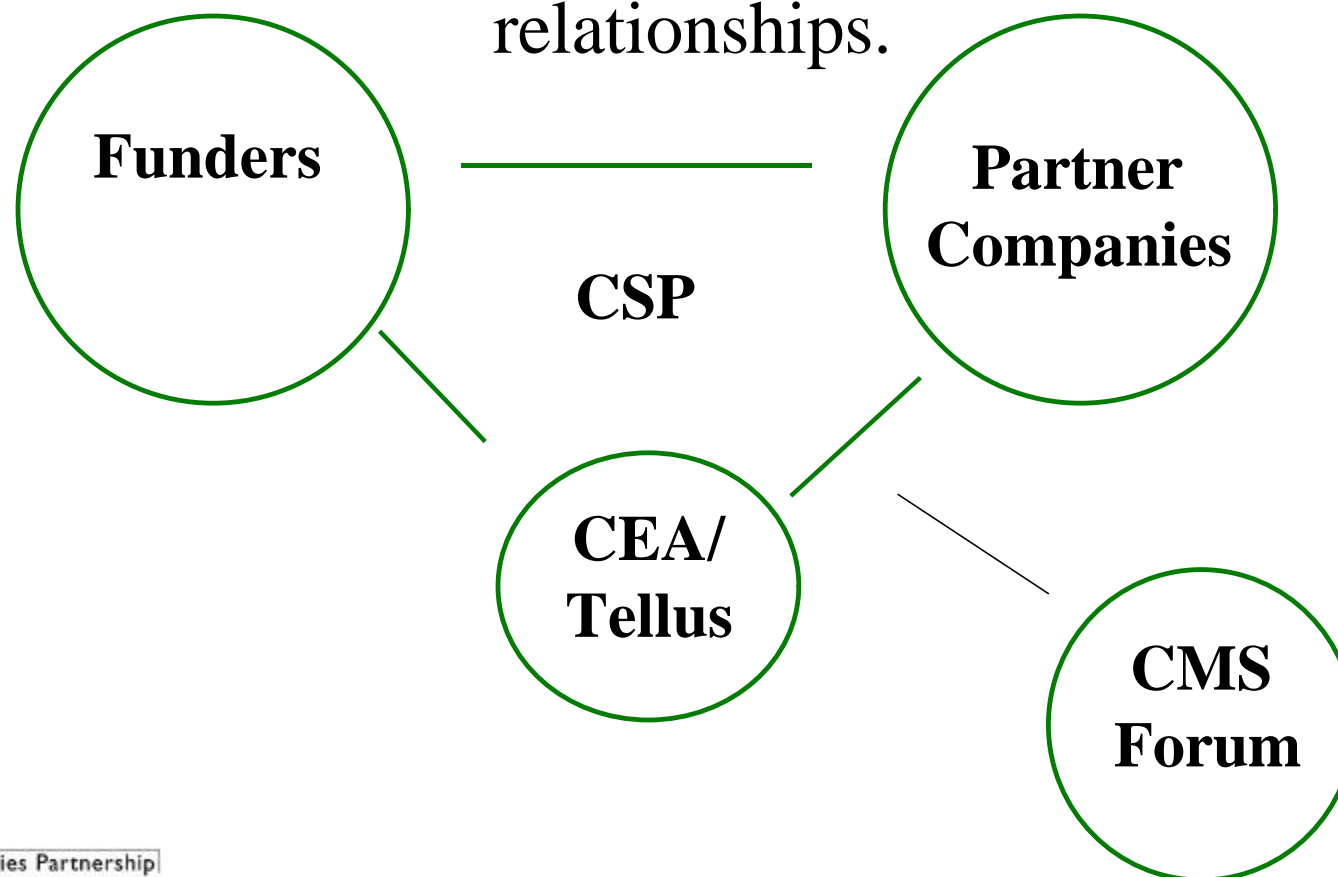
- “Servicizing”
 - The emergence of a class of product-based services; manufacturers who traditionally delivered “products in a box” are increasingly viewing products as a vehicle or platform to deliver service or function.

company	product	service
Castrol Industrial North America	Metalworking fluids (lubricants)	Chemical management services – may manage procurement, delivery, inventory, storage, labeling disposal. Performance-based compensation
Xerox	Document Services	Integrated document storage and reproduction with business systems to achieve just in time, customized document production
Coro (Herman Miller)	Post-occupancy services	Move, churn and inventory management for staff and office relocation (large commercial firms)

- Cornerstone: change in compensation for the supplier from volume of product supplied to quality/quantity of services provided

Chemical Strategies Partnership

Primary goal is to promote chemical use reduction in manufacturing through strategic chemical service relationships.

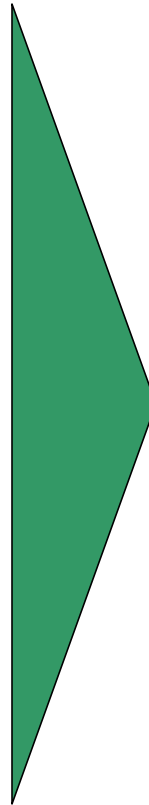


CMS - A Different Way of Doing Business

FROM.....

Traditional

- Focus on material cost
- Volume-based chemical cost
- Volume-based discounts
- User-driven chemical management
- Arms-length negotiation
- Opposed financial incentives
- Fragmented approach



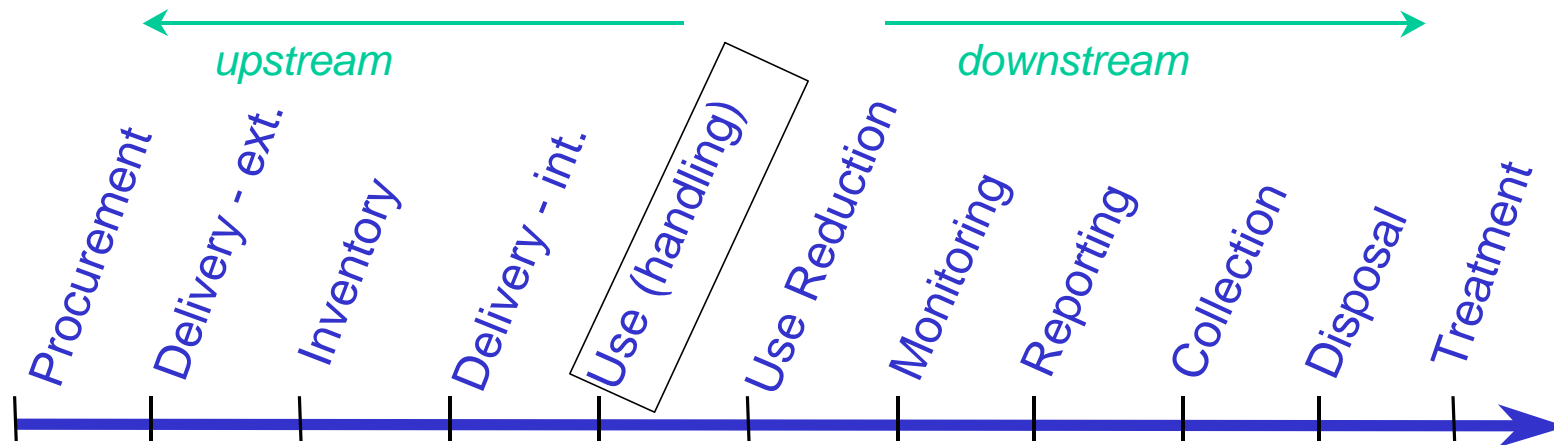
TO

CMS

- Focus on lifecycle cost
- Unit pricing
- Gain Sharing
- Supplier-driven chemical management
- Partnership
- Aligned financial incentives
- Systems approach

The Case of Chemical Management Services (CMS)

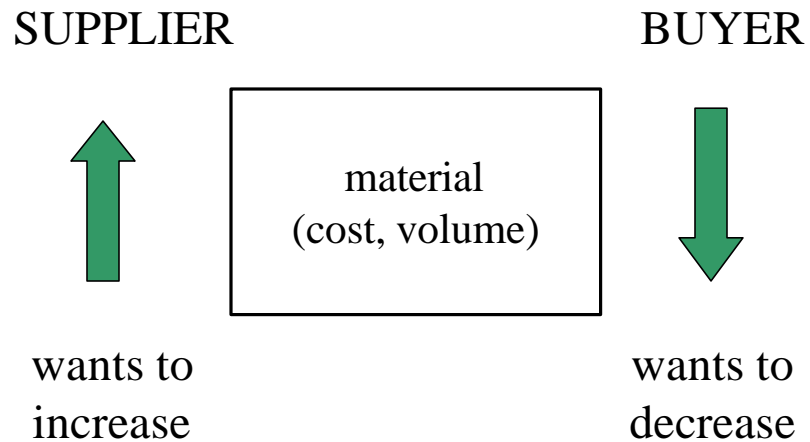
- The chemical lifecycle (the user's perspective)



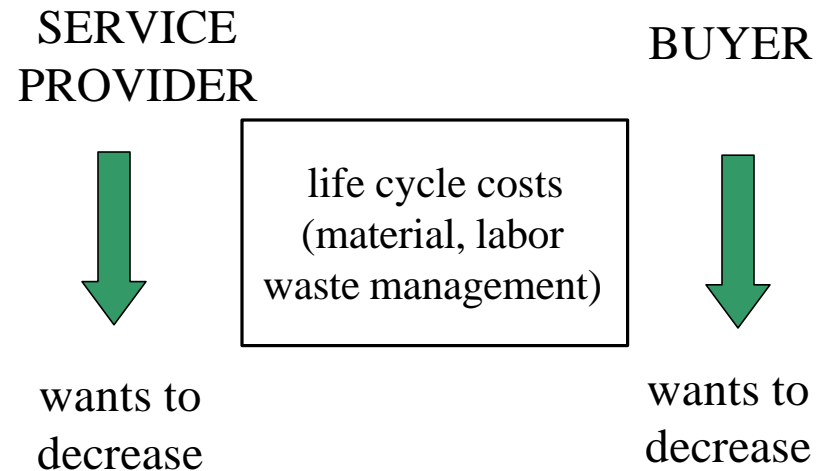
- At every stage, opportunities for use, risk and cost reduction *if* the right incentives are in place.

Aligning Incentives

Traditional Relationship *Conflicting Incentives*



CMS Model *Aligned Incentives*



Change in the supplier compensation model: the source of potential environmental gains

CMS in the field

- Does the model work? Collaborations in the field
 - General Motors, Raytheon, Nortel, AMP
 - Seagate Technologies, Analog Data Systems, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
 - Coalition of small metal working firms

Benefits from Service Contracts:

GM: Program in over 90% of plants worldwide

- Total chemical use reduction averages 30 %
- Total cost savings are well above 30 %
- Environmental Benefits:
 - Reduction in the number of chemicals
 - Reduction in the amount of chemicals used (purge solvent)
 - Elimination of chemicals
 - Reduction in the complexity of chemicals used

Benefits from Service Contracts:

In first 3 years at a Semiconductor facility

- ↓ on-site chemical inventory by 50%
- ↓ 50% of annual chemical consumption in 2 yrs.
- ↓ 8% of hazardous wastes in 2 yrs. resulting in savings of \$24,000/yr.
 - Substituted several chemicals resulting in savings of \$120,000/yr.
 - Changed container size of chemicals resulting in savings of \$55,000/yr.

Benefits from Service Contracts:

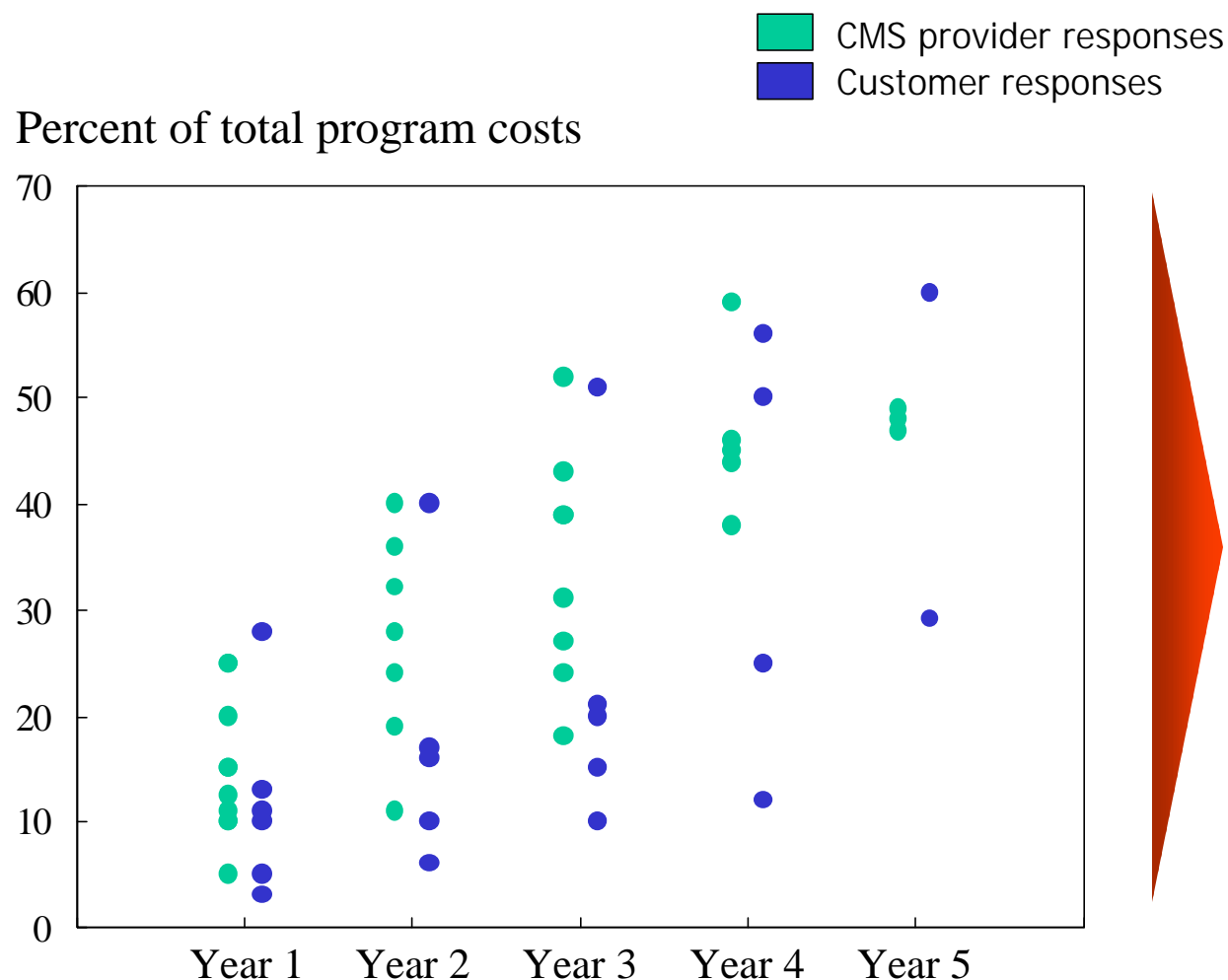
Aerospace electronics facility

Results from the first year of a service contract:

- Savings of \$1.1 million (on \$1.5M of chems. purchased)

- ↓ Costs by 15-20% due to chemical purchasing consolidation
- ↓ Procurement and chemical mgmt. costs by 50%
- ↓ Procurement cycle time from 15 days to less than 1 day
- ↓ Hazardous waste generation by 75%

The overall cost savings reported by CMS customers are significant

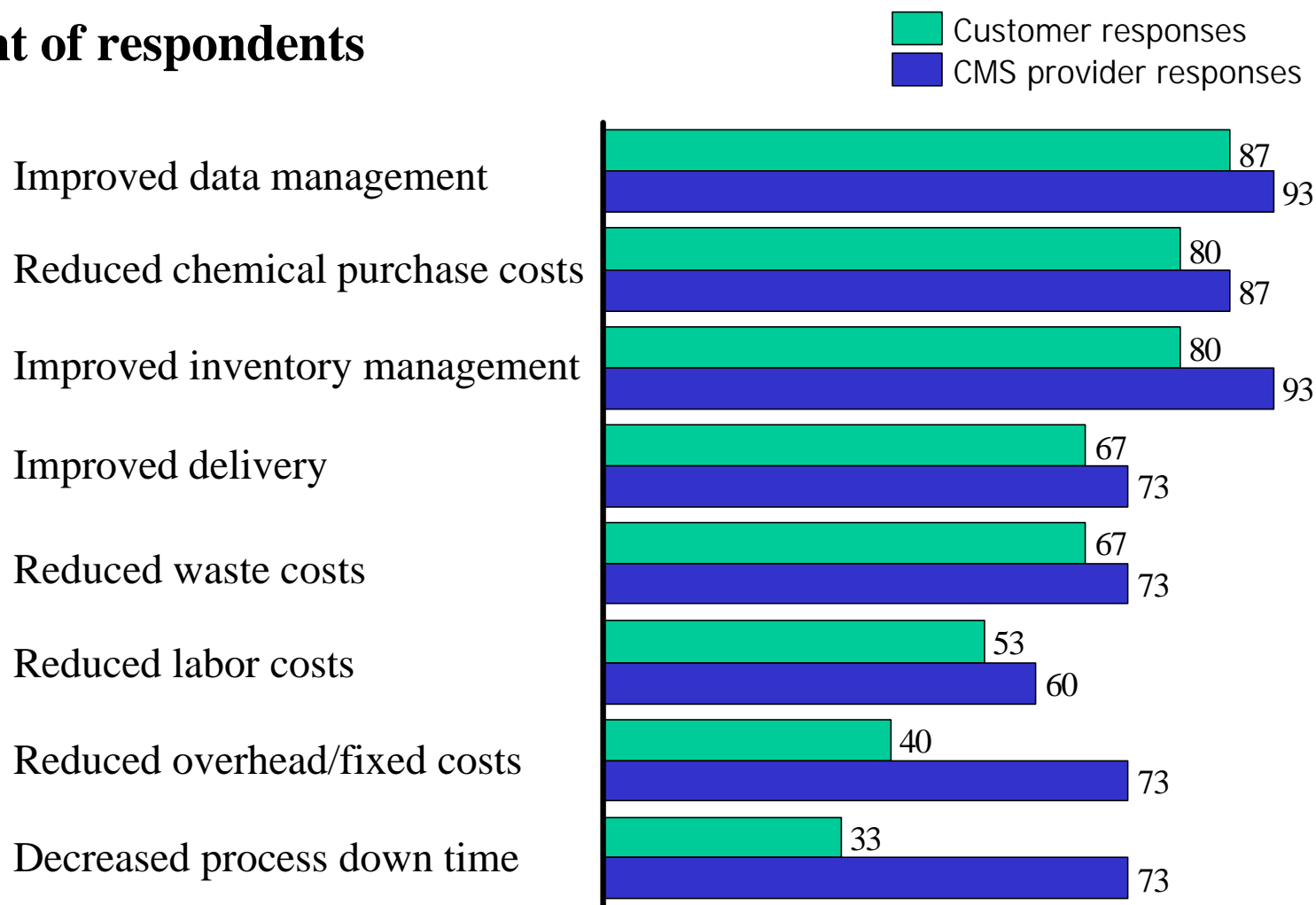


Key results

- 5-25% savings in the first year
- 30-80% of long-term savings come from reducing management costs
- 80% of customers reported chemical volume reduced

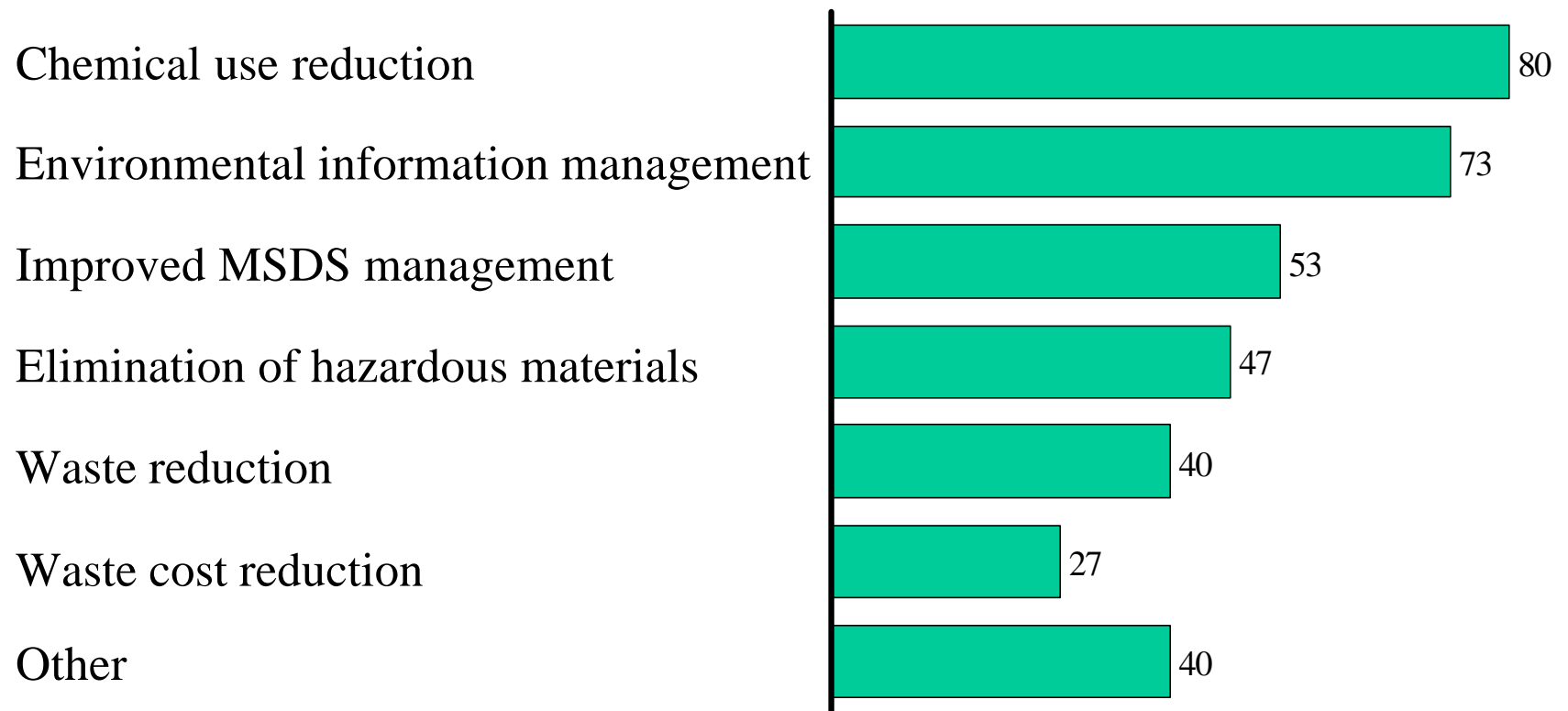
Improved data management is the benefit most widely cited by customers

Percent of respondents



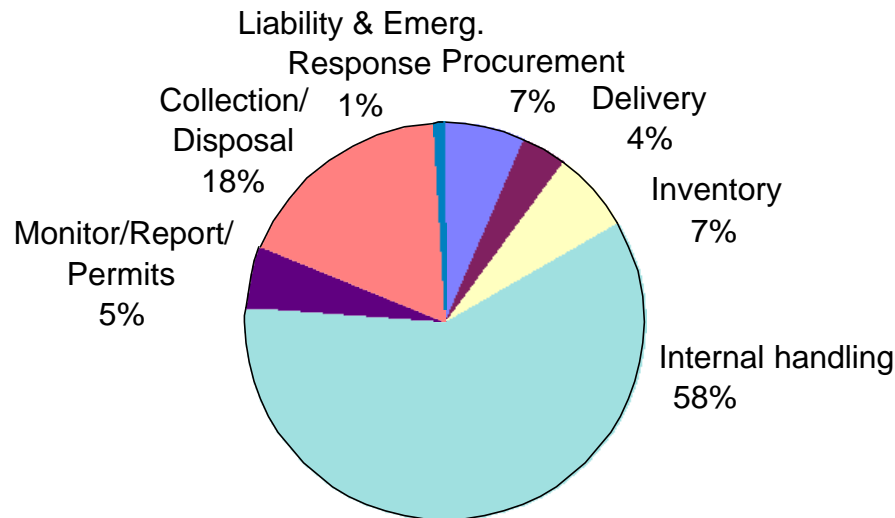
Environmental benefits are especially strong

Percent of customer respondents



Awareness of Chemical Costs is Key

- Experience with firms indicates:
 - “Buy In” to CMS rests on understanding of true chemical lifecycle costs via materials and cost accounting
 - Costs >\$1 to manage every \$1 purchased



- lifecycle cost information allows plants to decide if/how the CMS model can bring them value

Key Barriers & CSP Responses

Or...Why Aren't More Companies Doing It?

Barriers

- Chemicals are a small percentage of overall operating costs
- High perceived transaction costs
- Management support
- Supplier limitations
- Credible information

CSP Response

- Make true costs transparent
CSP Manual: Tools for Optimizing Chemical Management
- Lower transaction costs
- Reduce institutional inertia
- Strengthen supplier base
CMS Forum: membership group
- Disseminate credible information

Estimated CMS penetration, Selected US Industrial Sectors

US Sector	1998 Chemical Purchases (USD millions)	CMS Penetration (percent)
Automotive	\$4,944	50–80
Metalworking	\$1,478	15–25
Aerospace Manufacturing	\$252	5–15
Airline	\$65	10–20
Electronics	\$1,684	30–40

CMS: Beyond traditional approaches

- CMS goes beyond traditional supply chain greening. . .
 - Redefines the nature of transaction, not just nature of product, to drive chemical use and risk reduction
- Also goes beyond most “strategic sourcing” initiatives
 - NOT focused on one-time reductions in unit purchase prices. Focused on continuous improvement based on knowledge and information systems, not just materials management

Reflections and futures

- While CMS is timely in many ways. . .
 - focus on core competencies, continuous improvement, suppliers as strategic resources; environment as business issue
- . . . It is a challenging business model
 - For users:
 - Chemical Management not a Priority; High Perceived Transaction Costs; Organizational Inertia; Supplier Limitations; Lack of Credible Information; poor data management and cost awareness.
 - For service providers:
 - If a chemical manufacturer, service unit profits are not aligned with increased production! Requires coordination across multiple business units of client firms

Reflections and futures

- But CMS *is* growing, like information-based enterprises in general
- Exemplary of where supply chain restructuring is headed in many business sectors
- Tellus is currently conducting similar research on waste contracts, called Resource Management

CSP Stakeholders

Primary Focus

- Chemical users
 - Pilot Companies
 - General Outreach
- Suppliers
 - CMS Forum

New Initiatives

- International
 - Europe, Asia
- Government
 - As chemical users & EPA
- Management Consultants
- Trade Associations
- Financial Community

CSP and Waste Minimization

- Model achieves waste reduction
 - More focus to waste management and processes
 - Reduces overbuying and “scrap rate”
 - Incentives so that CMS providers are rewarded for waste reduction
- Model functions to facilitate toxic use reduction
 - Improved lifecycle data drives change
 - CMS providers are gatekeeper (chemical clearance function)
 - Success in replacing chemicals
 - Increased chemical use efficiency for all chemicals

CMS as a model to achieve broader EPA initiatives

- ISO 14001/EMS
- Environmental Preferential Purchasing
- High Production Volume Challenge

Potential EPA role

- Help break open new sectors
- Influence development of the model to ensure environmental benefits are realized
 - Can influence customer and suppliers
 - New leverage point that can be influenced through upgrade of existing tools
 - Build supplier's environmental capacity
- Pilots and Workshops
- Encourage CMS through Incentives

Additional Slides

Chemical Management Services

- A strategic, long-term relationship in which a customer contracts with a service provider to supply and manage the customer's chemicals and related services
- Service provider provides focus to the management of chemicals allowing customer to focus on their core competency
- The provider's compensation is tied primarily to quantity and quality of services delivered, not chemical volume

Chemical Management Services

- Goes beyond invoicing and delivering product to optimizing processes, continuously reducing chemical lifecycle costs and risk, and reducing environmental impact
- Its not about outsourcing functions/labor but about adding dedicated external resources to chemical management
- These chemical services are often performed more effectively and at a lower cost than companies can do by themselves

CSP Approach

CSP conducts pilot programs to assist organizations in assessing their total chemical lifecycle costs and developing a CMS program.

I

Planning

- Form team (Champion)
- Select facility

II

Baseline
Chemical Costs

- Map processes
- Perform cost accounting

III

Develop Scope
of Program

- Select chemical scope
- Select lifecycle scope
- Develop RFP language
- Compensation options
- Incentive options

IV

Engage a
Chemical Services
Provider

- Distribute RFP
- Select a service provider
- Negotiate a contract

Methodology Overview

Environmental Accounting

- Understand material use
- Conduct cost accounting
- Establish baseline for environmental performance and total lifecycle costs

Characterize Chemical Management System

- Document chemical history
- Identify data management systems
- Determine chemical needs
- Document existing chemical supplier agreement

Define Program and Contract Incentives for Environmental Improvements